

# 2006 FRANKLIN FIRE DEPARTMENT ANNUAL REPORT

## MEETING NEW CHALLENGES

Wheaton Franciscan



Northwestern Mutual



Indian Community School



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# **Thank you**

**The City of Franklin Fire Department would like to offer a special thank you to our elected and appointed officials for dedicating their time and efforts to our organization.**

## **City Officials**

Tom Taylor, Mayor  
Mark Luberda, Director of Administration  
Cal Patterson, Finance Director  
Sandi Wesolowski, City Clerk  
Jesse Wesolowski, City Attorney  
Frederick Klimetz, Municipal Judge  
Rick Oliva, Police Chief  
James Martins, Fire Chief

## **Fire and Police Commissioners**

Jerald Plant, Chairman  
Richard Krizan, Secretary  
Dave Bartels, Commissioner  
Richard Omernik, Commissioner  
Sandy Maher-Johnson, Commisioner

## **Alderman**

District #1	District #2
Steve Olson	Tim Solomon

District #3	District #4
Alan Hammelman	Pete Kosovich

District #5	District #6
Lyle Sohns	Ken Skowronski

## **Special Thank You**

Chaplain Charles Bisgrove

Honorable Mayor  
Members of the Common Council  
Police and Fire Commission  
Citizens of the City of Franklin

I respectfully submit the Franklin Fire Department's 2006 Annual Report for your review.

In 2006, the Fire Department experienced significant changes in technology and equipment. There was a new 800MHz radio system installed, state of the art self-contained breathing apparatus implemented, and Division 107 in the Mutual Aid Box Alarm System was established. A new, more municipality friendly contract with Milwaukee County was also signed; a contract that enhances life saving Paramedic services to the citizens of our city.

Franklin was also the choice of several new major developments to commit to making their home in this city; one being the Wheaton Franciscan Medical Center. It's a credit to not only our community leadership, but the quality of service provided (especially emergency services) to all who choose Franklin when building. The fire department will face challenges with this additional growth and the increasing population. However, with the support and confidence of the community, along with our excellent staff, we will continue to make a difference. I like to think we are simply the best.

This report not only provides information to the public on the activities of the fire department, but gives me the opportunity to express appreciation to so many who make this organization successful. Thank you to the dedicated group of skillful and caring professionals on the Franklin Fire Department that I have the privilege to serve with, the members of the Franklin Fire & Police Commission and Common Council for the great support we received, and Mayor Tom Taylor for his leadership that helped secure a new Paramedic contract with Milwaukee County and whose other efforts continue to move the city forward.

Finally, thanks to our partners at the Franklin Police Department, including those great Dispatchers, our friends at City Hall, DPW, and Building Inspection. We don't say thanks enough.

So take this opportunity to review the 2006 activities and accomplishments of the City of Franklin Fire Department. Thank you.

Sincerely,

James Martins  
Fire Chief

## Franklin Fire Department Employee Overview

44 Total Employees

### Administration

1-Fire Chief

1 Assistant Chief

1-Deputy Chief

1-Fire Inspector

1-Part-Time Asst. Fire Inspector

1-Secretary

### 24hr Shift Personnel

(Personnel per shift, 3 Shifts)

1-Shift BC

2-Fire Lt.'s

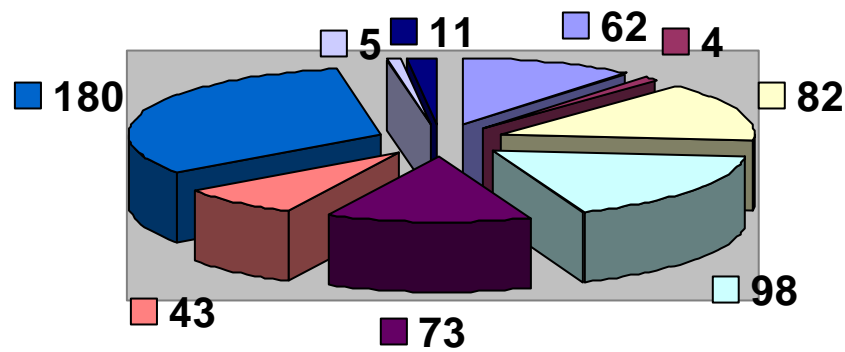
5-FF/Paramedics

5-FF/EMT-B (One shift has 6)

13 Total per Shift (10 daily minimum 40 Shift Personnel)

# Summary of 2006 Franklin Fire Department National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS) Activity.

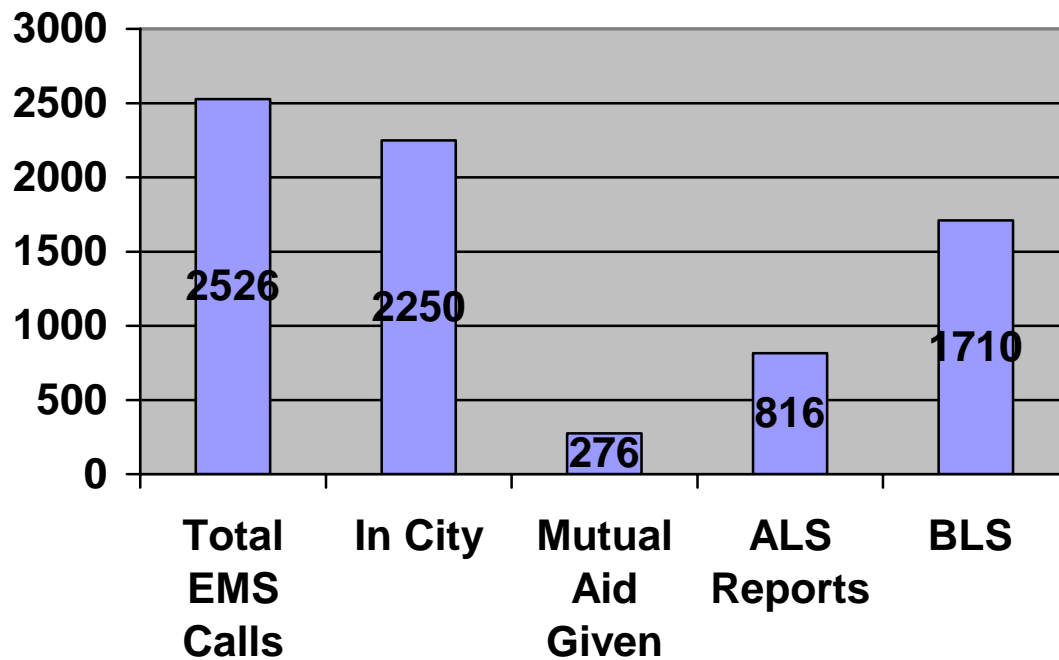
There were 558 calls.



Of the 558 calls, 543 calls occurred in Franklin while 15 calls were generated by Franklin's units responded to neighboring communities.

Note: A NFIRS fire report is filled out on any call requiring fire units to respond such as an engine, truck, or command vehicle. These represent all calls other than emergency medical calls.

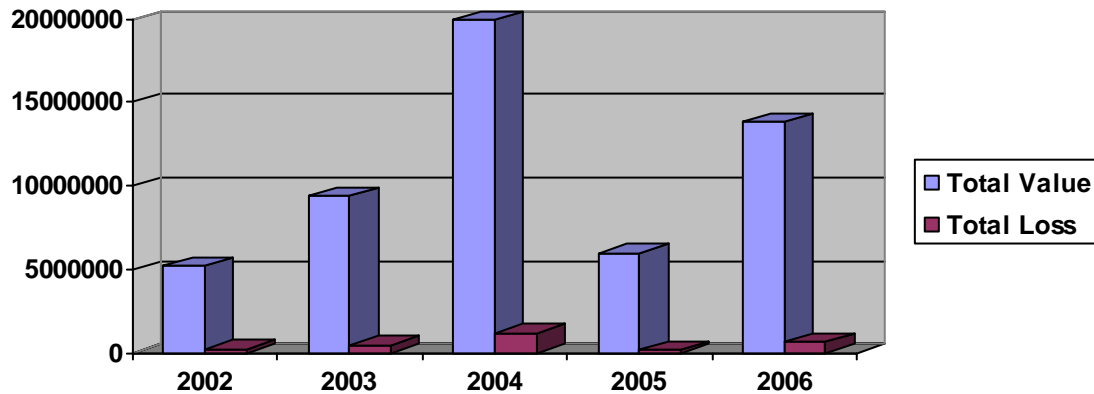
## Summary of 2006 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) activity.



The above chart depicts 2006 EMS activity. The total column includes all activity including responses to neighboring communities. This number is actually down slightly from the previous year; however, because of an increase in Franklin activity, the total number of EMS runs increased by 75 calls in 2006.

# Major Incidents 2006.

The following graph depicts the estimated property value vs. property loss due to fire related incidents over the past five years. The total value is based on the estimated value of the property and its contents. Total loss represents the extent of damage as a result of the incident. The difference shows the value of the property saved by fire department efforts.



Following is a brief description of several major incidents that occurred during 2006.

Date & Time	Description	Value of: Building Vehicle Contents	Loss to: Building Vehicle Contents
01/01/06 00:01 hours (12:01AM)	Fire Crews responded to a confirmed fire at the Milwaukee County House of Correction, 8885 S. 68 <sup>th</sup> Street. Firefighters found a suspicious fire burning in a trash can located in a bathroom approximately 500 feet into the building. The inmates had been moved out of the area for their safety. The damage from the fire was confined to the trash can with some smoke damage to the rest of the room.	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A \$500.00
02/07/06 1626 hours (4:26 PM)	Firefighters responded to a report of heavy smoke coming from the garage at 11255 W. Mayer Drive. Firefighters were able to quickly extinguish the fire and contain the fire damage to the garage area with some spread of smoke damage to the attic of the living area.	\$180,000.00 N/A \$ 75,000.00	\$50,000.00 N/A \$10,000.00
02/20/06 0451 hours (4:51 AM)	Firefighters responded to the report of heavy smoke coming from the receiving area of the Pick 'n Save store located at 7201 S. 76 <sup>th</sup> Street. Upon arrival firefighters found a large amount of white smoke emanating from the back of the building. The building was evacuated and the	\$800,000.00 N/A N/A	\$17,000.00 N/A N/A



	smoke was determined to be Freon vapor from the refrigeration system. The building was cleared by the firefighters and the Health Department assisted with a safety assessment of the effected food. It is estimated that 700 pounds of Freon had been released.		
04/04/06 1056 hours (10:56 AM)	Firefighters responded to the report of smoke coming from a building on 116 <sup>th</sup> Street. Upon arrival, firefighters found a large amount of smoke coming from several areas of the building where construction workers had been using a torch for welding. To reach the fire, it was necessary to use an air chisel to gain access to the space within the structure where the fire was burning insulation.	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A
05/07/06 2146 hours (9:46 PM)	Firefighters responded to a report of a condo on fire at 10209 Whitnall Edge Drive, called in by the neighbor. Firefighters found a large amount of fire blasting out of the front window. The occupant was safely outside; however her dog was trapped in the fire. Later resuscitation efforts on the dog were not successful. The condo unit sustained heavy fire, smoke and water damage but fire crews were able to limit the fire spread to that one unit preventing any damage to the surrounding condo units.	\$600,000.00 N/A \$100,000.00	\$80,000.00 N/A \$40,000.00
05/29-06 1107 hours (11:07 AM)	A blocked dryer vent is believed to be the cause of a fire in a mobile home at 6361 S. 27 <sup>th</sup> Street. Firefighters were able to extinguish the fire quickly confining damage to the water heater closet and the area below the closet.	\$25,000.00 N/A \$5,000.00	\$200.00 N/A \$300.00
06/02/06 1941 hours (7:41 PM)	Cigarettes were the probable cause of a fire on the building at 5401 W. Oakwood Park Drive. Firefighters responded to the report of fire on the outside of the building and found the area and material surrounding the loading bay doors heavily involved with fire. The fire was quickly brought under control preventing further damage to the structure and the interior of the building.	\$5,000,000.00 \$20,000.00 \$1,000,000.00	\$50,000.00 \$ 1,000.00 \$ 5,000.00
06/19/06 1004 hours (10:04 AM)	A child playing with a lighter may have been the cause of a mattress fire at 2885 W. Briarwood Drive. Firefighters responded to a call for a house on fire and found heavy smoke emanating from the upstairs of the home. The origin of the fire was determined to be a mattress. The fire	\$285,000.00 N/A \$30,000.00	\$20,000.00 N/A \$10,000.00

	caused extensive heat and smoke damage to the upstairs of the residence but the fire was extinguished before it could spread from the mattress.		
06/21/06 2228 hours (10:28 PM)	Firefighters responded to the report of a house fire at 7553 Cambridge Drive and found fire at the exterior rear porch and patio area of the home. The fire was quickly extinguished preventing it from spreading to the interior of the residence. The cause of the fire is believed to be a citronella candle that was left burning unattended on the patio table. The candle ignited the table and spread to nearby furnishings and then to the home.	\$1,800,000.00 N/A \$400,000.00	\$50,000.00 N/A \$30,000.00
06/23/06 1758 hours (5:58 PM)	A cutting torch triggered a blaze at 10942 S. 124 <sup>th</sup> Street. Firefighters responded to a report of heavy black smoke and found a pile of scrap cars on fire. The pile of cars was separated by heavy equipment allowing firefighters to extinguish the main fire. Numerous spot fires were extinguished as well.	N/A	N/A
07/-4/06 0106 hours (1:06 AM)	Franklin Firefighters responded to the report of a barn fire for which the exact address was unknown. Firefighters responded to the area and found the barn to be in Muskego. Fire suppression operations were initiated and the Muskego Fire Department was called. The barn fire was extinguished and turned over to Muskego Fire Department upon their arrival.	N/A	N/A
07/08/06 0926 hours (9:26 AM)	Firefighters responded to the report from an alarm company for sprinkler activation at 9828 S. Oakwood Park Drive. and found the building filled with smoke. The smoke made it difficult for the firefighting crews to find the location of the fire. After a lengthy search, the origin of the fire was found to be cleaning supplies in the center of the building. The cause of the fire is believed to have been a chemical reaction with the cleaning supplies. No damage to the structure or contents was found. The only damage reported was to the cleaning supplies.	\$1,000,000.00 N/A \$1,000,000.00	N/A N/A \$10,000.00
09/06/06 1209 hours (12:09 PM)	Firefighters responded to the report of a large vehicle fire at 11500 W. Rawson Avenue and found the driver unsuccessfully attempting to extinguish the fire with a small extinguisher. Firefighters extinguished the fire rapidly but not	\$48,000.00 N/A \$1,000.00	\$8,000.00 N/A \$1,000.00

	before damage was done to a trailer, the farm seeder it was hauling along with the tail gate of a pickup truck that was towing them.		
11/05/06 0930 hours (9:30 AM)	Firefighters responded to a report of a garage fire at 11833 W. James Avenue and found light smoke coming from the eaves of the residence. The fire had been in garbage cans in the garage and had been extinguished by the owner by the time firefighters arrived. However, it was necessary to use fire equipment to evacuate the rest of the smoke from the residence. The owners stated that they had placed ashes from the fireplace in the garbage cans the night before.	\$240,000.00 N/A \$60,000.00	\$10,000.00 N/A \$2,000.00
11/05/06 1954 hours (6:54 PM)	Firefighters responded to a confirmed house fire at 7349 S. 69 <sup>th</sup> Street. Upon arrival, firefighters found heavy smoke and heat in the building so the initial fire attack was made through the windows until the fire was knocked down enough to make it safe for the firefighters to make entry. Upon entry, firefighters found the origin of the fire to be a basement workshop where the owner had been cutting metal, minutes before the fire started. Damage to the structure was substantial.	\$260,000.00 N/A \$80,000.00	\$120,000.00 N/A \$30,000.00
11/10/06 1659 hours (4:59 PM)	Firefighters responded to the report of a lightning strike to a home at 5232 W. Princeton Pines Court. Upon arrival, firefighters found light smoke throughout the home and heavy smoke coming from the garage area. Firefighters used a chain saw to gain access to the inside of the garage where the fire was found and extinguished.	\$400,000.00 N/A \$100,000.00	\$50,000.00 N/A \$15,000.00
11/21/06 0842 hours (8:42 AM)	Firefighters responded to the report of a house fire at 10275 W. Steeple View Lane. Upon arrival, they found heavy smoke coming from the garage area. The initial fire attack was made through a large window into the garage and then firefighters made entry into the garage. The owner stated that they had a fire in the fireplace the night before and had placed the ashes in the trash that morning.	\$240,000.00 \$120,000.00 N/A N/A	\$3,000.00 \$1,000.00 N/A N/A

Respectfully Submitted,

Daniel M. Mayer, Battalion Chief

## BUREAU OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

The EMS Bureau is responsible for the coordination and operational readiness of the department's Emergency Medical Services EMS system. The EMS system is designed to meet the out-of-hospital emergency medical care needs of the citizens and visitors of Franklin in a timely and efficient manner. This encompasses all medical calls, motor vehicle accidents and any medical needs that may arise. Activities performed by this division include implementing and monitoring pre-hospital care, continuous quality improvement programs, maintaining emergency medical technician (EMT) and Paramedic state licensing records, as well as updating and clarifying EMS policies and procedures. The EMS Division coordinates and completes state mandated training and provides recommendations and technical support for departmental EMS and fire related training. Our department has 20 EMT Basics, 21 Paramedics and one person in paramedic school.

Pre-hospital medical care provided by Franklin Fire Department is completed under the auspices of our 2 Medical Directors. Dr. Ron Pirrallo, who is a well respected Emergency Room physician at Froedtert Hospital, administers our Advanced Life Support (ALS) Medical Direction. Dr. John Whitcomb, who is a well respected Emergency Room physician at Aurora Sinai Hospital, administers our Basic Life Support (BLS) Medical Direction. The Paramedics and EMT's are able to perform medical care in the field without direct medical contact on most calls. They are able to do this as they follow policies and protocols that have been implemented and approved by Dr. Pirrallo and Dr. Whitcomb. The fire department is also covered by the Health Department Medical Director in order to perform the annual TB testing for fire department personnel.

The Franklin Fire Department provides emergency medical services, at the BLS level, the ALS level and the Paramedic First Response (PFR) program to the citizens of Franklin. The fire department continues to provide primary response paramedic coverage to the Village of Hales Corners and secondary paramedic coverage to the Village of Greendale, City of Greenfield and the City of Oak Creek. The fire department continues to provide fourth paramedic coverage to the City of West Allis.

The Franklin Fire Department PFR program allows for a single paramedic assigned to a BLS unit/staff vehicle to perform at the ALS level. This allows the paramedic to assess and treat the patient at the paramedic level and use their paramedic skills. This program has proven very successful; we are able to provide ALS assessment and care to the patient in a more timely fashion while making better utilization of the paramedic unit. I recommend we continue this program and increase the available number of paramedics to staff a second paramedic unit to meet the increased volume of EMS calls.

The City of Franklin Fire Department is an American Heart Association (AHA) Training Center (TC). As an AHA Training Center, the department continues to teach Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) and Automated External Defibrillation (AED). The department has additional administrative oversight for the AHA Training Sites (TS). Currently there are seven (7) Fire Department Training Sites that operate under our jurisdiction. The Franklin Fire Department has begun the process of expanding our AHA Training Center to teach Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) and Pediatric Advanced Life Support (PALS).

In 2007, the Franklin Fire Department will be implementing a second paramedic unit. This unit will initially act as a back-up unit, used only when Med 11 is unavailable. This will evolve into a primary paramedic unit as staffing allows, serving the southeast corner of Franklin (the area of Franklin under current growth and experiencing longer response times).

The members of the Franklin Fire Department have shown that they have the highest regard for all patient care. They demonstrate their ability to work well with other departments. The members of the Franklin EMS system will continue to seek out education, learn new skills, and continue to work together as a team, a team with a goal.

Respectfully submitted,

Lloyd Bertram  
Assistant Fire Chief.

**Milwaukee County  
Zone D Hazardous Materials Response Team**

**Hazmat**

**Annual Report**

**Background**

Milwaukee County Emergency Management divides Milwaukee County into different service delivery zones. The communities of Franklin, Greendale, Greenfield and Hales Corners form the emergency management zone of *Zone D*. Each of these four communities trains and designates members of their fire department as members of the Zone D Hazardous Materials Response Team (Hazmat). Each member of the Hazmat Team works regularly and is trained as a firefighter/emergency medical technician or as a firefighter/paramedic on his or her respective fire department. When the Zone D Hazmat Team is requested, team members respond to the community of the incident and join together with the other team members. As a prerequisite to being a part of the Hazmat Team, each member is trained and holds certification as a Hazmat Technician. In addition, in order to maintain certification, each member must participate in four trainings each year. These quarterly trainings are designed to maintain the knowledge and skill level of each team member and to ensure that the team is ready to respond to any type of hazardous material emergency.

**Operations**

When a response by the Zone D Hazardous Materials Team is necessary, the community in which the hazmat incident occurred notifies its dispatch who then notifies the other fire departments within Zone D. Upon request for response, each fire department dispatches its members of the team who then respond to the community afflicted by the hazardous materials incident. The majority of the equipment and supplies needed for team operations is stationed in two trailers at Franklin Fire Station Two. Therefore, members of the Franklin team will respond with the appropriate equipment and supplies.

There are many types of harmful materials that make up *hazardous materials*. Each of these materials presents its own characteristics and inherent dangers. Therefore, a critical step in the process of mitigating a hazardous materials incident is to identify the type of material involved. This takes a great deal of research by the team which must be accomplished in a very short period of time. Members of the team are able to do this research because of ongoing training with various computer programs and a wide variety of resources available including national on-line data bases.

Concurrent to this research phase of a hazardous materials situation, the *setup* phase is also rapidly taking place. Part of this setup involves *dressing out* of the members who will be the *Entry Team* as well as *dressing out* of the members who will be the *Back-up Team*. The Entry Team will enter the *hot zone* to retrieve victims or to begin mitigation of the hazardous material situation. At the same time, the back-up team will be ready to support the entry team in whatever way necessary including making a rescue of the members themselves should the need arise. Another important part of the setup phase is the preparation of the decontamination area and equipment so that it is ready for *decon*. The *decon unit* is necessary to decontaminate any member or victim who has been exposed to the hazardous material in order to prevent further harm. Based on the incident, this *decon unit* can be setup in a number of different ways.

## Training

During 2006, the major focus of training for the Hazmat Team continued to be on providing practical applications that ensure safe operations. The emphasis of these training sessions was practicing procedures the way the team carries out those procedures during an actual incident. During training, it is often difficult to duplicate the intensity and circumstances of an actual emergency, therefore training sessions are usually conducted in a more controlled environment. This, unfortunately, leads to training being conducted in one fashion while actual operations are carried out in a different fashion. This fact is true for many aspects of the fire service and leads to unsafe practices. By taking a more practical approach and focusing hazmat training sessions on the realities associated with an actual emergency situation, a safer more expedient operation is made possible.

A major accomplishment in 2006 was the addition of four new self-contained breathing apparatus' (SCBA) for team operations. Given the extended duration of a typical hazardous materials incident, it is necessary for team members to continue breathing SCBA air for longer periods than they would during a typical fire incident. Therefore, it is necessary to use air bottles that have a larger air capacity than the air bottles typically used during fire incidents. These new bottles and associated SCBA equipment were purchased through a grant obtained by the Greendale Fire Department. The first training in 2006 was to familiarize each member of the Hazmat Team with the SCBA equipment. Beyond familiarization, each member was given the opportunity to become proficient with the new SCBA equipment.

When utilizing SCBA on a Hazmat incident, a special communication device is also part of the equipment each member must be proficient in operating. These radio devices provide for "hands-free" operation allowing the technicians to communicate without stopping critical maneuvers he is currently performing. However, the operation of this equipment is complex and requires repeat training to maintain proficiency. Therefore, the second emphasis of this first training session was the practical operation of the hazmat team radio equipment.

Recognizing the complexity, special needs and unlimited potential hazards as well as risks involved with a hazardous material incident, the Zone D Team began reaching out to other organizations that may be involved with a hazardous material incident. During the month of May, the Team conducted a joint training session with the Milwaukee County Bomb Squad. This session proved to be invaluable for both teams in terms of familiarization with each other's equipment and procedures as well as the cooperative potential between the two teams.

The third quarterly training session for the Hazmat Team attempted to bring several separate practical applications together into one large practical session. This was accomplished by working through a mock hazardous material incident. A hazmat situation was simulated and the team responded, initiated operations and mitigated the situation just as they would for a real hazmat incident.

The final training session of the year consisted of an "after action" discussion of the previous mock incident with a focus on what areas the team could improve upon for efficiency or for safety. The balance of the session consisted of reviewing radio equipment and procedures, computer operations, metering equipment and other equipment carried on the Zone D Hazardous Materials trailer.

## **Outlook**

The Zone D Hazmat Response Team will continue to seek ways to streamline operations as well as continue to focus on efficiency and practicality during 2007. The team will also be reaching out to members of the Oak Creek Fire Department to explore shared services, shared training opportunities and possibly some shared Hazmat operations. This could prove to be beneficial to the Zone D team as well as the Oak Creek Fire Department because of the potential to enhance the number of personnel and the type of equipment available for mutual Hazmat operations enhancement.

Respectfully Submitted,

Daniel M. Mayer  
Battalion Chief



# 2006

## Franklin Confined Space Technical Rescue Team

### Annual Report

#### Team History

The Franklin Fire Department participates in the Zone-D Confined Space Technical Rescue Team. This is a joint project consisting of members from each of the Zone-D communities, planning and training jointly to meet the special risks and challenges associated with a confined space rescue. The highly technical training and operations of this team combines rope rescue/rappelling, hazardous atmosphere monitoring, and entering spaces with difficult or restricted means of entry and/or exit, stabilization/removal of victims, operation of a specialized air supply and communication system. This team is prepared to respond to any emergency involving a confined space such as: above and below ground water reservoirs, sewerage lift stations, silos, above and below ground storage tanks, as well as numerous other hazardous spaces.

#### Team Trainings

- 1<sup>st</sup> quarter, March 9, 2006

Training consists of Members viewing FETN Confined Space Rescue Videos, parts 3, 4 & 5 followed by discussion and how it relates to our team. Basic knots handouts will be given and a hands-on review of knots will be conducted. A case study will be presented on a confined space rescue to all members and reviewed.

- 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, May 11, 2006

The training consists of hands-on rope rigging skills. The team members will be divided in 4 groups to rotate through stations. The stations will consist of; decision making and problem solving to remove an injured victim from an upper level or lower level. This will include use of a ladder truck as an anchor point and stokes basket raising and rigging for raising and lowering of patient in half back or rigging and tending a stokes basket, rigging and rappelling from the inside of the hose tower. At all times a Safety Officer will be present. In addition to the safety Officer, a separate instructor will be present at each station. A safe training is the number one concern.

- 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter, October 12, 2006

The training consisted of a tour at the Franklin Aggregates Quarry and the Payne and Dolan asphalt plant. The team members were divided into two groups to rotate through the two areas. The purpose of the tour was to identify confined spaces at the location, along with decision making and problem solving to remove an injured victim from different possible locations. This included locating lock-out/tag-out needs, determining rigging and equipment needs. The team leaders determined a location for future hands-on mock confined space rescue. At all times a Safety Officer was present. In addition to the safety Officer, a plant representative guided us on the tours. As always a safe training was the number one concern.

- 4<sup>th</sup> quarter, December 14<sup>th</sup>, 2006

Training consists of Members viewing FETN Confined Space Rescue Videos, parts 3, 4 & 5 followed by discussion and how it relates to our team. Basic knots handouts will be given and a hands-on review of knots will be conducted. An updated confined space trailer inventory list will be given to all members and reviewed.

## Member Attendance

<b>Team Members</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>4<sup>th</sup> Quarter</b>	<b>Additional Related Trainings &amp; Make-ups</b>	<b>Total Trainings</b>
Joseph Strelka (Training coordinator)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>
B.C. Dan Mayer (Co-team leader)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>4</b>
Lt. Greg Muth (Co-team leader)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Jim Valdez	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Dave Newsom	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Jason Trubenbach	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
Brad Polaske (Back-up member)		<b>1</b>		<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>
Paul Rynders (Back-up member)	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
Andy Gould (Back-up member)			<b>1</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

### Short Term Goals

- To provide a reliable, dedicated and properly equipped Confined Space Technical Rescue Team for the City of Franklin, Zone-D and surrounding communities. Serving as a leader in the area for confined space technical rescue.
- Acquire a renewed commitment from the other three cities in the zone to budget for a minimum of \$500.00 per city to replace and purchase new equipment.
- Begin training all members in Trench Rescue.

### Long Term Goals

- Franklin's goal is to have all members certified to technician level in at least two different facets of technical rescue within three years.
- Maintain funding for continued education courses for team members, upon completion of all certifications
- Team members supplied with \$800 of gear, including helmet, gloves, harness, coverall, gear bag, rappelling hardware and boots.
- Conduct a community risk assessment for other potential rescue incidents that may require the specialized skills and equipment of other facets of technical rescue.
- Consider expanding the types of incidents the Team will respond to.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lt. Joseph P. Strelka, Confined Space Technical Rescue Team Training Coordinator

# **Operations and Training**

It is the focus of the Franklin Fire Department to continue striving to improve the service provided to the citizens of Franklin. Improving service is typically accomplished through two means, improving technology and commitment to training personnel. Training must focus on two areas, the first is to remain proficient while performing routine activities and the second is to properly use the new technology and procedures the industry has adopted. Your fire department remains committed to both. The remainder of this report focuses on both technology and procedures that were implemented in 2006.

## **New SCBA**

In fall of 2005, your fire department received a Federal grant. The grant was for the replacement of Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). The Federal Share of this grant was \$120,000 with Franklin's share being \$12,000. Before the grant, the fire department was using seven different models of SCBA. Although the models were similar, they each had their own slight differences which created a safety issue and made training difficult. The new SCBA were delivered in the first week of January and the remainder of January was spent training firefighters on the proper use and maintenance of the SCBA.

## **New Compressor System**

With the new SCBA in operation, there was no longer a need for the old SCBA. This equipment was traded in for a SCBA air compressor system. A SCBA air compressor system is used to fill SCBA bottles once used. The compressor system is made up of a compressor, a cascade of high pressure bottles, and a fragmentation chamber. This system allows firefighters to safely fill empty SCBA bottles immediately after use allowing fire equipment to be put back in service quickly. Before this system, firefighters had to take empty air bottles over to Hales Corners to use their compressor. This practice was cumbersome because it was reliant upon Hales Corners having an employee at their station. The first several weeks of February focused on in-servicing fire fighters on the use of the compressor.

## **Live Fire Training**

During March, fire fighters took advantage of three donated structures located in the 5300 block of Rawson Avenue. The three houses offered the opportunity for many training evolutions that are otherwise difficult to replicate. Firefighters first worked on proper ventilation techniques using positive pressure fans in conjunction with hose line advancement into the buildings after they were filled with artificial smoke. The trainings also covered the use of thermal imaging cameras and rescue of trapped or downed firefighters. The trainings evolved into life fire extinguishment and overhaul with the culmination being the burning of the properties to the ground for the developer.

## **MABAS**

MABAS is an acronym for Mutual Aid Box Alarm System. The system focuses on the communications equipment as well as the procedures necessary to quickly and efficiently dispatch needed resources to a major incident. In the past, when an incident overwhelmed a stricken community, the incident commander needed to ask for specific resources from the local dispatcher. The dispatcher in turn would have to call the requested resources by phone while trying to meet the other needs of the incident. MABAS works by having pre-determined run assignments that clearly indicate what mutual aid companies are expected to respond at various levels of an incident. MABAS also takes the workload off the local dispatcher by having a "MABAS" dispatcher who is responsible for notifying and dispatching the necessary units. Under MABAS, the incident commander only has to ask for a certain alarm number and the MABAS dispatcher takes care of it. This system can be confusing and intimidating at first. Because of this, several different training activities spread out over time were provided to ensure all personnel were comfortable with the system.

### **800 Mhz Radio System**

As part of a County-wide Urban Area Safety Initiative (UASI) grant, the Franklin Fire Department received \$108,000 which was sufficient to replace the VHF radio system with a 800 mhz radio system. The 800 system will soon be county-wide thus allowing for common communications capability between all Milwaukee County fire departments as well as communications with local police and the Sheriff's department. Once again, this improvement in technology required significant training to help firefighters understand how the equipment works as well as how to properly use the equipment.

### **Ordering of New Engine**

In late 2005, it became clear that engine 203 (a 1980 Ford chassis) would have to be taken out of service due to frame rail separation. When this unit was taken out of service, the equipment from Engine 203 used to extricate victims from vehicle crashes was removed and placed on Engine 206. The new engine was designed and bids were requested with the contract being awarded to KME. Details and specifications were finalized and the engine has been under construction since late summer of 2006 with an expected delivery of May of 2007.

### **Hiring Replacement and Promotion**

Lieutenant Burt Robertson was granted a duty disability in 2006. Lt. Robertson's disability created a vacancy in the department. The first step was to promote Lance Braun to the position of Lieutenant. The second step was to hire a firefighter to replace Lt. Braun. Fred Rinke was hired and the first two weeks of employment focused on training and acclimating Firefighter Rinke to the Franklin Fire Department.

### **Hiring One Additional Firefighter**

In September, the Common Council approved the addition of one EMS/Firefighter position in the department. The intent was to bolster staffing while reducing overtime costs. David Birnschein was hired. Firefighter Birnschein also received two weeks of training designed to acclimate Firefighter Birnschein to Franklin's operations. Since then, Firefighter Birnschein has been transferred to the shift in need of a firefighter to compensate for a vacancy created either by an injury or a firefighter assigned to paramedic school.

Respectfully,

Lloyd Bertram, Assistant Fire Chief

## **Fire Department Building Maintenance**

The Fire Department currently operates out of three fire stations. The stations are in varying degrees of condition, based on function and reliability. Maintenance of the stations is primarily handled by fire department personnel. When not responding to emergencies, the firefighters handle all of the janitorial duties, the lawn care, and most of the building maintenance issues. Extensive plumbing repairs, electrical upgrades, roof maintenance, and HVAC repairs are contracted out as needed. The Fire Department applied for a Federal Grant to capture vehicle emissions at all three stations and will be installing that system in 2007. The following is a brief history of each station and some recommendations for future upgrades.

### **Fire Station One - 8901 West Drexel Avenue**

Fire Station One is the main station, providing office space for the Fire Chief and staff. It was built in 1980 and remodeled in 1989 to allow for 24 hour staffing. In 1996, a building addition provided space for a training room and critical apparatus floor space. Station One is structurally sound and well maintained, but has been used to 100% capacity for over 10 years. All available space is currently utilized and office space is currently cramped with no option for a conference room. Office space needs will need to be addressed in the near future, requiring a building addition and significant remodeling of the current space.

- Possible future capital improvements include
  - Window replacement.
  - Bathroom Remodel.
  - Roof repair / Maintenance
  - Etching the apparatus floor for safety / durability.
  - Emergency Generator replacement (original).
  - Building addition and remodel current living area.

### **Fire Station Two – 9911 South 60<sup>th</sup> Street**

Fire Station Two is a satellite station that was completed in 2002. It is currently staffed with only two Firefighter / EMTs, but the building has the facilities capable of housing five personnel. Station Two was built on a responsible budget, but designed for future growth. With the exception of some minor landscaping, Station Two should not require any capital improvements in the near future.

### **Fire Station Three – 4755 West Drexel Avenue**

Fire Station Three is a metal building that was built in 1970 as a paid-on-call station. It was remodeled in 1994 by the Franklin High School shop class to allow for a small living area and an updated kitchen. Station Three was not originally built for 24-hour staffing and was remodeled as a short-term solution. The building as it stands is not efficient, it is greatly undersized, and an addition with further remodeling would be cost prohibitive. The building is increasingly more expensive to maintain and is scheduled to be replaced in 2008. Impact fees will be used to offset the cost of a new station, projected to be built at the same location.

# Franklin Fire Department Bureau of Maintenance



The Fire department's bureau of maintenance is responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of all department vehicles. The department currently has 21 vehicles to maintain. These range from a 1934 Pirsch engine, which is strictly a vintage showpiece to our newest piece, which is a 2006 McCoy Miller Ambulance. The maintenance, appearance and upkeep of the department's vehicles is a task that requires constant vigilance. Without reliable equipment we cannot be a reliable department.

In 2006 the fire department purchased a new McCoy / Miller ambulance for \$101,970.00. Ambulance 216 has been moved to a reserve status and 214 has been moved to back-up.

The Fire Department is on a rotation of replacing ambulances before they become unreliable. With the increasing call volume for ambulance service it is more important now than ever to have dependable front line ambulances as well as a reliable backup for those times when we have multiple runs happening at the same time. In the current rotation a new ambulance should be purchased every two years. This leaves an ambulance as a front line unit for eight years, as a backup unit for two years and as a reserve unit for two years, for a total of a 12-year life span. This rotation will need to be addressed in the near future. With the added call volume as well as additional duties there are more miles being put on ambulances. At the current pace we will have two ambulances at or near 100,000 miles at the time our next ambulance is due to be replaced.

Engine 203 was taken out of service in November of 2005 on the advice of an outside truck mechanic and two frame experts. It was discovered that this Engine had a severely warped and rust weakened frame. It was deemed unsafe to drive any longer and was sold at auction in 2006. The specifications and bids have been completed for a new rescue engine to replace engine 203 with an anticipated delivery of mid 2007.

The condition of the department's remaining engines is varied. Engines 204 and 206 are both in very good condition as well as Ladder 208. Engine 205 is past its anticipated life span and will need to be replaced very soon as it has developed the same frame problem that engine 203 had. This is typical for frames purchased during this era.

The Department of Public Works mechanics are being utilized to a greater extent every year. Primarily for routine maintenance such as oil changes, scheduled repairs and repairs that are beyond the scope of the fire department Lieutenant of Equipment. The ability of the DPW mechanics to perform this work has saved the Fire Department an extraordinary amount of time, money and future problems.

The new equipment that is being purchased is becoming more complex and sophisticated every year. With the added capabilities of this equipment comes more technical maintenance. Lieutenant of Equipment Richard Bastien does the vast majority of the required maintenance in house. This maintenance is becoming more specialized and done primarily while on shift, when responding to emergency calls is the priority. The need for a full time mechanic should be addressed in the near future.

Below is an evaluation of our current equipment, estimated date of replacement and 2006 maintenance costs.

<b>ID#</b>	<b>Years of service</b>	<b>Year and type of vehicle</b>	<b>Model and Mfg.</b>	<b>Condition</b>	<b>Anticipated replacement</b>	<b>2006 Maintenance costs</b>
281	5	2002 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Good	2012	\$1638.90
200	2	2004 Car	Chevy Trail Blazer	Excellent	2014	\$23.93
201	Not in service	1934 - Pumper	Ford / Pirsch	Show piece only	None	
M-11	1	2006 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	New	2016	\$40.00
204	5	2002 - Pumper	KME Panther	Excellent	2022	\$307.81
205	24	1983 – Pumper	Ford	Very Poor	2006	\$181.58
206	8	1999 – Pumper	Pierce / Freightliner	Good	2019	\$597.55
207	11	1996 – Brush	Ford	Good	2011	\$62.47
208	6	2001 - Ladder	KME	Good	2025	\$3081.54
214	8	1999 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Fair	2009	\$3011.07
216	11	1996 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Fair	2007	\$997.68
219	6	2001 -Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Fair	2011	\$1101.10
220	8	1999 – Command	Chevy Suburban	Fair	2006	\$2064.09
221	3	2004 – PFR	GMC Sierra	Excellent	2019	\$5.63
223	10	1997 Car	Chevy Lumina	Fair	2008	\$1625.27
224	9	1998- Car	Ford Crown Vic	Fair	2005	\$9.98
225	3	2004- Inspector	Chevy Silverado	Excellent	2017	\$351.11
226	8	1999 – Car	Ford Crown Victoria	Fair	2005	\$278.08
283	3	2004- Ambulance	Ford / McCoy Miller	Excellent	2014	\$1176.67
295	2	2004 Tender	Peterbuilt /U.S. Tanker	New	2029	\$47.72

# **2006 ANNUAL REPORT**

## **INSPECTION BUREAU**

The year 2006 proved to be an extremely busy and productive year in the Inspection Bureau. More large construction started this year in all parts of the City of Franklin than ever before. Phase 2 of Northwestern Mutual, Indian Community School, Wheaton Franciscan Hospital, and the Fountains of Franklin, are but few of the large projects started in 2006 and will continue long into 2007. These projects consume many hours in pre-planning, and pre-construction meetings. Once the projects got started a lot of hours were spent reviewing building plans, sprinkler plans, fire alarm plans, and doing onsite inspections. With having all four of the large projects going on at the same time, along with so many other building projects, it is difficult to find enough hours during the day to get all the work accomplished.

In April of this year the Inspection Bureau gained a new part-time position with a familiar face. Returning to the Fire Department as the role of part-time Fire Inspector is retired Captain Alan Martin. Al brings with him years of experience as a Firefighter-EMT, and Officer. His experience in the fire service, with understanding of building construction, and the importance of life safety, is a perfect fit for this position. Al has been a great asset in performing fire inspections, and other related duties. This allows me the time to do all of new construction projects, final occupancy's, and plan reviews.

This year proved to be a very active year for the inspection bureau. With many of these projects continuing in 2007, and new projects on the horizon, all indications point to another exciting and demanding year.

Respectfully submitted,

Gordon Jepsen, Fire Inspector



## 2006 Fire Inspection Bureau Summary Table

Total Fire Inspections	2,267
Total Plan Reviews	271

Total Fire Prevention Inspections	1558
Routine Inspections	1472
Re-inspections	47
Knox key update	31
Other	8
Post Incident	27
Pre-Plan	24
Referral / Complaint	10
City License (special)	76

Total New construction Inspection	194
Occupancy Approval	138
Occupancy Re-inspection	56
Construction (Pre-final and tours)	31
Sprinkler Systems	98
Fire Alarm Systems	61

Total Plan Reviews	271
Building	94
Sprinkler Systems	86
Fire Alarm	60
Other (Special Systems)	31

Total Violations Found	2673
Total Violations Corrected	2841

2004

Total Inspections     2,034  
Total Plan Reviews     229

2005

Total Inspections     2,147  
Total Plan Reviews     258

## FRANKLIN FIRE DEPARTMENT CHAPLAIN PROGRAM

Franklin Fire Department's Chaplain Charles Bisgrove was selected by the Department on February 25, 2002. He provides spiritual and emotional support to Firefighters and their family members whenever necessary. This service is extended to the citizens of Franklin when they become victims of fire, medical emergency, or natural disaster.

Chaplain Bisgrove is a professional who is available to respond to emergencies on a 24/7 basis. He is able to provide counseling, tend to the sick and injured, comfort the grieving, and is trained in the delivery of Critical Incident Stress Management Skills.

He is present at most major incidents, training sessions, memorials, social events, public functions, and as part of the team in the Fire Station.

